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Women talk for three days without any concrete results

Is woman's image as presented by the mass-media a reality or an illusion? This was the question that was asked at a meeting of the National Central Organisation for Political Education at the Eichholz Academy.

The eighty participants were representatives of women's associations and educational institutes as well as women journalists. The conference lasted three days during which the participants managed successfully to dodge the issue!

It was not all that easy even for the *avantgarde* of Federal Republic woman to view the image of modern woman as she is presented by the mass-media through the welter of lectures, talks, discussions and films. Finding a framework in which the picture of the woman of the seventies could be presented was not made easy for them.

Even the vital opening question was unanswered — what woman should be discussed, the thirty year-old, the forty year-old or the woman in her fifties? The housewife and mother? The working mother? The woman who has produced her family and is now contemplating going back to work?

Were the women of the "working-class" meant? Or "middle-class" women? Or perhaps women who have already achieved a fair degree of emancipation in modern society?

Right from the first day the discussion centred more on the subject that everyone wanted to discuss — women's

emancipation — than the actual topic presented for discussion.

All the women speakers took up their stance at the beginning of the meeting in that they themselves questioned the general validity of the theses they presented and were only prepared to make "personal aphoristic observations".

So it is hardly surprising that the women varied from the beaten track and never really got back to its again. Helene Rahms of the newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine* spoke on "Women as they are portrayed in the press". Waltraud Schmidts-Bunse from the WDR radio and television station missed the theme entirely with her contribution "Radio for women". And Helga Meuersberger from NDR, north-German radio and television, added little to the billed programme with her lecture "Television's portrayal of women".

Unanimity was only reached on one side issue, namely that special women's pages in newspapers and broadcasts for women on radio and television were undesirable.

Even then the meeting could not agree that they should be abolished forthwith, since there is still a need for information for women on things such as household equipment and cosmetics. Furthermore privileges that are denied women must be broadcast and written about until all women are prepared to learn a trade or profession, even if this is only a diploma

In good housekeeping or family budgeting!

The accusation that the theme of the meeting had been taken too generally and that those taking part had been isolated in a kind of ghetto was answered by representatives of the National Central Organisation for Political Education, who said that this had simply been intended as a preparatory talk for further symposiums at present still in the planning stage. The next time, the women were assured, men would be invited.

This opportunity for airing general grievances was seized eagerly by the participants in one of the working groups.

In this group two "pictures" were formed from advertising texts in the issue of the women's magazine *Brighte* in which the series "Die Freiheit der Frau" (Woman's freedom) began.

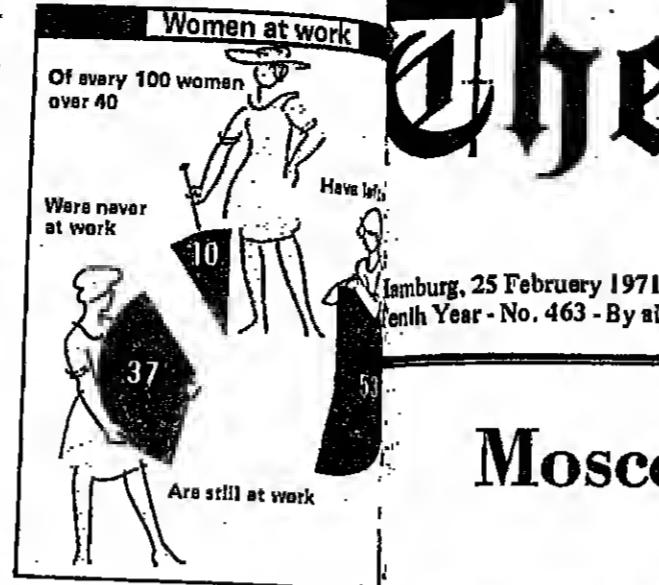
The woman, painted by advertisers

who, they claim, buy their products, are, according to Lore Breuer of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, (among other things, of course) "slim, trim, beautiful, well-groomed, with firm breasts and a flat tummy. They have a transparent shimmering skin which has a pleasant odour and her beauty is embalmed with elegant and natural make-up. Her skin is soft as velvet and kept that way with moisturising creams."

The stupid wench who does not buy the products on offer remains podgy and shapeless with unsightly layers of subcutaneous fat. She has overactive fat glands and lank, greasy hair."

Is a woman the puppet of the advertiser? One dozen ladies and two gentlemen were opposed to this idea and lodged a resolution to be put before the Federal Republic Women's Council.

It is worded: "We move that the Women's Council should take action to prevent the misuse of women in advertising. The working committee has come to



A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Moscow deliberately clouds Ostpolitik issues

the undeniable conclusion that the picture of womankind presented by advertisers is false. Advertising is necessary but it is not essential to degrade women simply in order to increase sales.

Federal Republic Women's Council should take up this matter immediately and plan a campaign using the critical ambiguity, maybe because these modern methods."

There are still two questions: prefer to keep the other side in the dark as to their real intentions and are loath to

asked. What must be given more, commit themselves too soon.

The stupid wench who does not buy the products on offer remains podgy and shapeless with unsightly layers of subcutaneous fat. She has overactive fat glands and lank, greasy hair."

In other words, what is man and does on this occasion.

portant, discussions on how women are treated — securing equal pay for same job for both sexes, or getting In-fighting among the Soviet leadership imposed on advertisements for example such as occurs from time to time in other countries too, possibly between hawks and doves on this occasion.

The disappointment that this moratorium from Moscow arc typical of caused results from the high experts Soviet tactics.

Karin v. Be
DIE WELT, 27 January

What they mean is that the Soviet Union would like to countervail the conviction current in Western capitals that the Russians think so much of the Treaty with Bonn that they might be prepared to fulfill in entirety the "wishes of the West Berliners," to quote First Secretary Brezhnev's Erivan speech, and meet in full the demands made by the media?

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

China and Japan compete for precedence as America quits Asia

DIE ZEIT

How provincial our thought and talk have become. After having seen what stupendous changes are going on in Asia it comes as something of a surprise to discover after five weeks' absence that public debate in this country still centres on the same topics.

Here Chancellor Brandt, Foreign Minister Scheel and State Secretary Bahr sacrificed the country's legal claims for nothing? Would the Opposition Christian Democrats Kiesinger, Strauss and Barzel have been able to uphold them for the fitter?

Who is suffering from delusions, the Left with its policy towards the Eastern Bloc or the Right with its ideas on maintenance of the status quo? And so on and so forth.

Revolutionary changes are taking place in Asia. In ten years' time it may well be that the centre of the world is not the Atlantic, with America on one side and Europe on the other, but the Pacific, where the latter-day great powers, America, Japan, Russia and China, rule the roost.

The two powers who have so far played the leading roles in the Asian theatre, America and China, are clearly both in the process of effecting crucial changes in their positions.

President Nixon's commitment to a gradual military withdrawal from the Asian mainland, proclaimed in Guam in July 1969, has brought to an end years of mistaken assumptions that a US military presence is sufficient to prevent the countries of South-East Asia from turning communist.

Last spring's Cambodian adventure and the present support of the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos are without doubt intended to cover the US withdrawal from Vietnam. Certainly, no other explanation seems at all probable.

Partial American withdrawal from Thailand to Japan provides Asian leaders, all of whom are basically committed to non-alignment, with new possibilities.

"The Americans always think," one pro-Western statesman commented, "that only countries allied with them are reliable bulwarks against Communism. In reality alliances of this kind create a risk of communist pressure being brought to bear."

Thailand owes its economic boom to the United States (and the Vietnam war) but the Thai Foreign Minister nonetheless noted that "We want the Americans to withdraw. We find it easier to deal with our problems ourselves than with the aid of an outsider."

Nowadays the old adage that trade follows the flag is evidently no longer accurate. Although the Stars and Stripes are disappearing in a variety of places more American firms, factories and offices are being set up in South-East Asia than ever before.

This, of course, is an unexpected consequence of the Vietnam war, as a result of which many Americans have struck their first acquaintance with this part of the world. US businessmen realise, in the final analysis, that Asia is coming to be the world's largest market and are acting accordingly.

The question that everyone is asking is, naturally enough, whether the Chinese will be satisfied with a belt of neutral countries surrounding them or whether

they will insist on them becoming vassals paying tribute to Peking.

At present there can be no telling. No one knows, for that matter, why the cultural revolution, which was intended to prevent China's revolutionary elan from declining and make revolution permanent has been abandoned.

It was an attempt to provide Mao Tse-tung with an opportunity of communicating directly with the people over the heads of the Party and the bureaucratic machine. What happened?

Since late autumn 1969 Peking has clearly reverted to a pragmatic approach. Many civil servants returned to their desks bringing with them their innate desire for order and hierarchic ways of thinking.

At that precise juncture something quite unexpected occurred. Soviet Premier Kosygin, who was in Hanoi for the funeral of Ho Chi Minh, suddenly decided to fly to Peking for a meeting with Chou En-lai, his Chinese opposite number. Whereupon the Sino-Soviet frontier talks began.

A half a year later Chou En-lai resumed diplomatic visits. Renewed interest in the outside world became apparent. Ambassadors were reappointed, Canada and Italy recognised Peking.

Two years ago the mere mention of China worried its neighbours. Now most of them take a calmer view of the future. They are calmer because regional cooperation has got under way and their economic development has been consolidated.

"The Vietnam war bought us time," one Asian leader put it. Formosa, Korea and Thailand are economically successful. Australia has the highest GNP growth rate and Singapore one of the hardest currencies in the world.

The Soviet Union, whose last major success was the Teakwood agreement of January 1966 between India and Pakistan, has in contrast made little progress.

In Asia. Not even Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a collective security system in Asia met with undue interest.

Moscow's sole success is Visakhapatnam on India's Eastern seaboard, where the Russians are building harbour facilities in return for certain rights on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean.

It may well be that Japan shook China out of its revolutionary trance. Japan is the fourth world power and plays indeed the crucial role in Asia.

Maybe it took Herman Kahn's forecasts to give the Japanese the necessary self-confidence but it is only over the last two years or so that political dwarf Japan has become aware of its economic gianthood.

Japan is the third-largest industrial and economic power in the world. It comes third in the steel production stakes, second in automobile production and leads the world in electronic and optical goods. Last year Japanese computers accounted for roughly a third of the American market.

Over the last decade Japan's rate of industrial growth has averaged seventeen per cent. Put another way, the country's industrial production has doubled every four years.

Japanese businessman can be seen everywhere where thirty years ago expressionless faces topped by Japanese helmets ruled the roost either firmly, as in Thailand and Indonesia, or by means of terror, as in Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore.

Japanese exports are flooding all of Asia and late investment has been increasing too. Japan is taking advantage of the enormous reservoir of cheap labour in mainland Asia, particularly its atmospheric and water pollution is on the increase in Japan itself.

Erstwhile occupied countries view the development of the military power of old into the third-largest economic power in the world with mixed feelings, all the

EEC monetary union

faced by facts accomplish that they must like or lump. They can now themselves bring influence to bear on further developments.

The idea of an EEC economic and currency union is not an offshoot of European integrationist ideology. It has arisen as a result of the needs of the hour.

The customs union in being since 1969 and the common agricultural market in particular were brought to the brink of a crisis two years ago by the devaluation of the French franc and the revaluation of the Mark. And a customs union without a common agricultural market would be unsatisfactory from France's point of view.

All EEC member-governments accordingly realised that forward strategy and further integration is the only way of safeguarding what has been achieved so far.

In view of the degree of economic integration already achieved and the need for large European concerns to remain competitive on world markets a revision to separate national economies is practically inconceivable.

In order to prevent Common Market currencies from diverging still further the economies of the six member-countries must run parallel and more intensive steps to ensure that this is the case are now being undertaken.

more so since the announcement of Japanese defence Minister Nakasone, defence expenditure is to be cut from 1972 on.

The fears of old are recurring here but small Japan is probably to be the best counterweight to China.

Ever since the United States decided to return Okinawa to Japan in 1972 decision that contrary to all expectations the renewal of the mutual pact between the two countries will much protest relations between Washington and Tokyo have improved.

In future there will not be four powers competing for control of Asia. There will only be two: China and Japan. It is not merely a matter of political strength. The minds of the nation battlefield passed, almost without a hiatus into the long-winded debate on the budget.

Nowhere is there any mistaking the fascination exercised by China. This debate was less concerned with the country's admirers have never had a vague idea of opening up the cleft between government and the Opposition.

Great political discussions are once again taking place in the Bundestag following the break caused by the Grand Coalition when the major topics were hammered out in corridors and at corners.

The CDU/CSU form the strongest opposition party that has ever sat in the Bundestag. Once again there are earth-shattering debates on the burning subjects of the day and with the Bundestag exercising its legal controls over the executives our parliamentary system is working as intended.

Almost without respite the government is having to justify its actions to a Bundestag that has greater self-confidence than ever before.

There are now two definite camps and this gives an uncomfortable impression that polarisation has taken place. The vehemence of the debate has been as corrosive as nitric acid.

In eager Chancellor Brandt left a plenary meeting after an attack from the Opposition. This has never before happened in the Bundestag.

The war of nerves has even spread to the restaurant in the Bundestag where delegates no longer mix freely, but sit separated from each other as their grey faces frown and they sip their soup.

Has the newly-won self-awareness of members of the Bundestag made them too inviolate, too eager to pick quarrels and thus for the most part ineffectual?

There has been a flood of letters to the President from ordinary people who are perturbed by the new trend and are beginning to doubt the purpose and sanctity of parliamentarianism.

For the time being, though, a parliamentary phase is all that has been agreed on. The reason is that at present time France is not prepared to hand over the necessary economic and monetary policy powers to what would amount to a kind of supranational government.

Erich Hause (Hannoversche Presse, 12 February 1971)

In order to secure a faster flow of information within the Bundestag and broader public interest the press officer, who for a long time worked alone, has been augmented by a 32-strong press department.

The Bundestag administrators grant 1,600 Marks a month to each Bundestag member to provide for an assistant. It is left up to the individual whether he chooses an assistant or a secretary.

The status of the help that the member chooses is for the most part indeterminate.

He speaks in terms of "passionate involvement for the cause", and this is leading him astray so that he too shows understanding when debates become overheated and someone goes off balance.

He speaks in terms of "passionate involvement for the cause", and this is leading him astray so that he too shows understanding when debates become overheated and someone goes off balance.

Political set-to's are not out of place, they are refreshing, the very lifeblood of democracy..."

With this maxim von Hassel obviously means "limited conflict", which prevents political battles being fought violently and which restricts confrontation to legitimate forms.

Polarisation into a friend-foe situation in the Bundestag must perturb even Herr von Hassel. A lead from the President of the Bundestag on this score is overdue.

Herr von Hassel disputes that the vehemence of the party battles in the Bundestag invalidates parliamentary forms introduced by the parliamentary parties and von Hassel himself. In the days of the Grand Coalition or that it means these reforms have been put on ice.

Reforms are, in his opinion, long-term developments and work is constantly in progress on the mélange of the work and discussions that go to make up the Bundestag. Rationalisation is in progress, he says, and the Bundestag is being

adapted to make it a working proposition for the eighties.

POLITICS Bundestag is like a bitter battleground

It can be confirmed that the Bundestag has checked the unnecessary evil of long, highly academic and specialised speeches. The fifteen-minute rule introduced in 1969 has made a lot of speakers lose all desire to give heroic monologues! The parties in the Bundestag are making efforts to see that they do not always give the platform to the same star speaker but also give younger members a chance.

This Bundestag is proud of the fact that it has lowered its average age to 52. Of the 518 members (34 of them women) 154 are newcomers.

They are looking for a "gap on the market" of Bundestag affairs into which they can slot themselves. They are seeking new spheres such as environmental protection in which they can assert themselves against the old hands. In question time, as well, a newcomer can earn his spurs. Local matters are not coming to the fore so often so there is no question of upholding a "constituency image". Question time has become far more political.

The role of the plenary sessions as a national forum is to be emphasised by delegating trivial and routine work to committees. The computer in the plenary hall is at last in action.

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the so-called Hearing that has become popular of late. Experts come from the whole of the Federal Republic, and even from abroad, and engage in disputes that may last for days, and which delegates cannot keep up with because of their crowded timetables.

The main point of contact is in the government's and Opposition's desire to see a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question. However, nobody knows whether the two sides will agree on the definition of the word "satisfactory".

In these Bonn debates Willy Brandt and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Rainer Barzel and Herbert Wehner, Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss all had a watchful eye on the polls in March and April.

The government coalition is hoping to win a victory in Schleswig-Holstein which will give it a majority in the Bundesrat (Upper House) where the odds at present are 20-21 against it. The Opposition is hoping that these elections will prove its statement that the greater part of the electorate is on its side, is not just a theory but a fact.

If the Christian Democrats gain votes this will at least confound Chancellor Willy Brandt who claims that the government majority is greater among the electorate than is reflected in the Bundestag.

The idea that in the administration of a modern state legislative workers must be strengthened as compared with executives gives a kind of cart blanche for constant extension of the apparatus of the Bundestag.

The government, both members in power and opposition, realise that the forthcoming state elections will to a large extent be a referendum on this country's policies.

Finance policies under the heading "budget", economic affairs policies under "the economy of industry", Ostpolitik and German state policies under the title "Report on the state of the Nation" – these three major topics on the Bundestag's agenda for a fortnight have taken in virtually all policies of the government.

With the Chancellor and Foreign Minister taking up different stands in the Bundestag debate they are in a weaker position and the Opposition is stronger. It is no easy task to convince the electorate that the Opposition does not want to do this. It is now demanding what the government also demanded earlier on.

It is not easy for the government to keep quiet about all those reforms that it was once accusing the CDU/CSU of having failed to implement. We know from experience that it is not possible to do everything at once. The Chancellor has now said this very clearly. But why did he not speak so clearly when the SPD/FDP coalition first came to power?

It is not only untruths in a statement of government policy, but also promises that have a nasty habit of rebounding. Perhaps at that time the enthusiasm of those who thought that the new broom would sweep clean swept the Chancellor off his feet. But now the plaudits have died down and Willy Brandt is sensing the disappointment of these acolytes. They are able to keep a distance from reality that the Chancellor cannot.

Such utterances as these have come on repeated occasions and are obviously not words that have been dropped in haste. No government can be a brotherhood bound by an oath. But it does seem that there are too many contrary opinions in government circles for comfort.

The beating of drums at the formation of the new government has now become muted. It would have been better if the drums had not been beaten so loud at the outset. They are echoing in many people's ears although their beat is outdated. There was no drumbeating in this past fortnight of debating.

But this first year in power has brought disappointments to the Coalition and these inevitably cropped up in these

fortnight of debating.

For Brandt and Scheel and their government it is now the sound of distant drums.

Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1971)

Government comes under fire in Bundestag debate

debates which took stock of the first twelve months under Willy Brandt. Firstly there was the disappointment of finding out that domestic reforms are easy to put forward, but difficult to pay for. Secondly there has been the realisation that in foreign policy fields the best will in the world is no use if the partner across the negotiating table shows no good will.

Reforms have been nipped in the bud, Ostpolitik and German policies are getting nowhere – the only thing that seems to be making steady progress is the rise in prices.

There is a good deal of uncertainty about prices, but it is certain that the Chancellor has been disappointed in his hopes following the signing of the treaties in Warsaw and Moscow and in the recognition that there are two German States.

This put the government in a weak position and the Opposition in a strong position in the debate on German policies. Hope is no panacea in politics. At any rate it is not one of the "points of contact" with the Opposition.

The main point of contact is in the government's and Opposition's desire to see a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question. However, nobody knows whether the two sides will agree on the definition of the word "satisfactory"!

Red light and green

While the government will give the green light for ratifying the treaties with the East as soon as the Berlin problem is cleared up the Opposition light will still be red. The CDU/CSU will not give the go-ahead while the GDR insists on splitting the two parts of Germany down the middle with the most inhuman of boundaries in Europe.

With the Chancellor and Foreign Minister taking up different stands in the Bundestag debate they are in a weaker position and the Opposition is stronger. It is no easy task to convince the electorate that the Opposition does not want to do this. It is now demanding what the government also demanded earlier on.

It is not easy for the government to keep quiet about all those reforms that it was once accusing the CDU/CSU of having failed to implement. We know from experience that it is not possible to do everything at once. The Chancellor has now said this very clearly. But why did he not speak so clearly when the SPD/FDP coalition first came to power?

It is not only untruths in a statement of government policy, but also promises that have a nasty habit of rebounding. Perhaps at that time the enthusiasm of those who thought that the new broom would sweep clean swept the Chancellor off his feet. But now the plaudits have died down and Willy Brandt is sensing the disappointment of these acolytes. They are able to keep a distance from reality that the Chancellor cannot.

The beating of drums at the formation of the new government has now become muted. It would have been better if the drums had not been beaten so loud at the outset. They are echoing in many people's ears although their beat is outdated. There was no drumbeating in this past fortnight of debating.

For Brandt and Scheel and their government it is now the sound of distant drums.

■ MASS MEDIA

Communist press steps up its activities

At the end of January members of the Hamburg "Socialist Workers and Apprentices centre" (SALZ) announced, "We need a workers' press again." To show what they meant by this, they recently printed the *Communist Worker Newspaper*. The February issue ran to 10,000 copies.

Communists, Socialists, Marxists and Maoists are no longer content with the pamphlets produced by the Communist underground. The new Communist Party in this country, the DKP, and red splinter groups such as SALZ are building up a network of propaganda and information.

The DKP was set up in 1968 and now has 30,000 members and a large party apparatus at its disposal — thirteen regional organisations, 230 local district branches and over 1,200 cadres such as Communist groups in factories, universities and residential areas.

Information is provided as follows. The Federal executive of the DKP publishes central paper *Unser Zelt* (Our Era), commonly known as UZ.

The regional organisations produce leaflets for party officials and the press, District branches and the basic groups put together the small newspapers for factories and city suburbs.

Todays the Communist Party distributes 200 factory newspapers, some of them

with three colour printing, and eighty suburban newspapers in the Federal Republic. The total numbers printed vary from 500 to 8,000.

"The *PZ*", advertisers promise, "appears regularly and has a lasting effect." This factory newspaper provides propaganda medicine for the staff of Bayer of Leverkusen.

Red Star, the DKP factory newspaper for the Stuttgart area, signposts the right direction for workers at Mercedes, whose advertising slogan is "Your good star on all roads."

The DKP Federal executive shows these left-wing newspaper proprietors the line to be taken. News of grievances in the reader's immediate area are meant to provoke discontent and class awareness.

Many of these factory newspapers are printed in Party buildings such as the Merkur Hof, the headquarters of the Hamburg DKP. The papers are handed out to workers as they leave work. They are either free or cost the worker a donation to show his solidarity.

The Red Kadett appeared at least four times in 1970 for workers at Opel's in Bochum. In January 1971 it created unrest with the hot story that the production of the Kadett was to be transferred to Japan. Opel's denied the report.

The Red Beetle appeared seven times in 1970 for Volkswagen workers. Kurt Fritsch, chairman of the local DKP branch, produced these.

Daily paper starts TV news service

Daily newspapers in this country are now turning their attention to Ludwigshafen, where the publishers of the daily *Rheinpfalz* have started their own television programme as a special service to their customers.

This news service, a television version of the newspaper, appeals to passers-by and readers interested in the latest news items.

Four television monitors have now been up in the publishers' window in the centre of Ludwigshafen and in a neighbouring wine cellar belonging to the Hahn-Hof chain.

Programmes are transmitted twice a day — at midday and in the evening. People who like to keep up with the news are then able to find out what has happened since the newspaper first appeared that day.

Local events are given prominence along with worldwide news. Pictures too are shown. There are also recorded interviews to counterbalance the rather dry announcements.

The newspaper's TV editorial staff directs the television work itself. Two women and a man from this department act as announcers — without inhibitions or make-up.

The fourth announcer is the advertising man whose office has been rebuilt as a studio. The concern's staff also man the television cameras.

Publisher Dieter Schaub first raised the idea last November, set to work right away and plans were materialised in a jiffy. The first broadcasts took place as early as January.

The technology of the *Rheinpfalz* studio is the only thing that is provisional. But when sport commentator Harry Valieren of the ZDF Sportstudio was recently invited to Ludwigshafen to pass his judgement, he had to admit that he had seen a future means of communication. (CHRIST UND WELT, 5 February 1971)

Akut — the new scientific monthly magazine

New magazines are like rockets — nobody knows whether their lift-off will be successful. A new scientific periodical has now just appeared on newsstands.

Its 82 pages are laid out excellently, the pictures are good and the colour prints even better offering the reader a total of about thirty features ranging from aggression to garbage disposal, from the Concorde to the history of the sun.

A popular biography of Charles Darwin ("The monotony of his life was only interrupted by the birth and death of his children") acquaints us with the sleeping and working habits of the British scientist.

The material is rich, as can be seen, but rather confused. In his long editorial publisher Professor von Dittfurth opposes popular science and pleads for scientific journalism.

His editorial staff on the other hand print articles like "What is a hormone?" or "The biography of a star" which bear the unmistakable stamp of popular

science. The periodical's policy does not become completely clear.

The magazine was originally to be called *Apollo* but it has now been christened *Akut*, and costs 2.50 Marks. The final decision is now up to the reader. Will he accept this scientific magazine and, if so, as what?

"Nobody is obliged to be interested in science," von Dittfurth says, but he would like these people to read *Akut* and learn about the effects of scientific endeavour on society and coming generations.

Can they do that just by reading a magazine without any deeper commitment? A certain amount of arrogance could easily slip into this view. Customers could be frightened off by a pathetic style of enlightenment that is made too plain. Gregor Mendel is described as a "bearer of the cow", one of the many mannerisms that are used to polish up the text and give *Akut* an image. We must wait and see whether it will be successful.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 5 February 1971)

caused a stir because it will be printed by the Heske Printing Company of Klein Krotzenburg near Hanau with an expensive multi-colour process that only six printers in this country have been able to afford up to now.

The DKP itself did not contribute to the founding of this joint-stock company. Its working capital is one million Marks. The company was set up, according to the Trade Register of 16 February 1970, by the Fuldaer Verlagsanstalt (the publishers of the *Fuldaer Volkszeitung*), the two old Hamburg Communists, Karl Helschnig and Herbert Stender, the Plambeck printing concern of Neumünster and Constantin Asimakis of Vevey, Switzerland.

Where the money for this million-Mark

Continued on page 5



First issue of PZ journal

(Photo: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung)

Uwe Seeler lends his name to the cause of women's rights

The Federal Central Bureau for Political Education intended to provoke with the first issue of its journal, *PZ*, circulation 250,000. It was meant to bring the subject of female emancipation to the public's attention.

But there is little controversy in *PZ* except for some anti-emancipationists who, out of comfort or sympathetic understanding for their hard work for the home and family, get over the problem of equality simply by raising housewives appreciatively onto a pedestal.

The Association of the Victims of the Nazi Regime prints 13,000 copies a week of *Die Tat*. The Deutsche Friedensunion (Peace Union) prints 17,000 copies of its weekly, *Deutsche Volkszeitung*.

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin issues 14,000 copies of *Die Wahrheit* (Truth) five times a week. The Socialist Working Youth publishes 20,500 copies a month of its magazine *Elan*.

UZ, the DKP central organ, has now

slaves of the nation" and "Women scrub" along with lively photographs in the fact that his birth almost coincided with the proclamation of the German Reich that seemed destined to be ruled by a monarch for time eternal but which had to accept a Republican head of state after only 47 years of existence, in fact women, the poor pay for professed women and even the accusations women themselves are mostly to be blamed for their situation.

In fact it is sometimes made to sound nasty in that in the end the cream (Uwe Seeler's utterly correct assessment of his wife) and the failure of a Cologne woman politics because of her sex) are made into a digestible mash.

Woman is an equal partner of man, reader learns. Unfortunately there are a lot of changes to be made, but the goodness, a lot has changed since good girl.

"Girls, resist!" pleads the last project came from realms a Socialist secret. The few advertisements appearing in *UZ* are not enough to enable the paper to make a profit.

Of the 70,000 copies printed each week two thirds are given away. This Communist newspaper's best advertising customers are the State-run trade concerns of the Eastern Bloc countries, such as Coopsozim of Warsaw. Speaking of its publishing plans, the DKP announces, "The *UZ* will soon appear daily."

Resist too a journal whose editor-in-chief Gerd Deumlich, 41, years old and a member of the DKP until it was banned, published his editorial policies in a multicoloured trial issue *UZ Extra* printed by Heske.

The paper is to fight for the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties, Recognition of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and European security. *UZ Extra* proudly announces, "Lenin once said that every cook must learn to run the state. The workers of today have created their own press. A press . . . that is completely independent."

The propaganda cooks are in reality Party officials dependent not only on the DKP but, ideologically and financially, on the GDR, too. They have created a new alternative to the grey existence in life but merely a dubious thought up by progressive male leaders that hope for an economic crisis when they will be in their element.

Konrad Jürgen

(Handelsblatt, 2 February 1971)

Continued from page 4

project came from realms a Socialist secret. The few advertisements appearing in *UZ* are not enough to enable the paper to make a profit.

Anyone seeking a description of the life of Ebert depicting his life in full degree and with a scientifically thorough balance of all the influences from the environment and on the environment will find that there is a gap here, right up to the present day.

The wealth of minor literature on Ebert and the frequent mention of Ebert in the memoirs of his contemporaries and opponents cannot replace the non-existent grand work.

But it is idle to explore the reasons for this situation during this moment of commemoration. It is impossible here to catch up on what is still unsettled in the depiction of Ebert.

Ebert started his career as a man of the people and it is as a man of the people that he continued it at stages of his life — not with bravado and glamour but with the straightforward objectivity that simple people often possess.

Now that the democratic order as such has become essentially an undisputed form and basis of our life today in the Federal Republic, we should all remember what Ebert contributed when he opposed calls for a Soviet system and put in its place a national assembly elected by all citizens.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 7 February 1971)

PROFILE

Germany's first republican — Friedrich Ebert

mentary monarchy, Ebert had become a key figure of the events to come. Though Ebert thought it adequate, this reform could no longer prevent the collapse of the monarchy. It therefore came about that the last Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, asked Ebert to succeed him at almost the same moment as the Kaiser abdicated. "It is a difficult office," the Social Democrat replied, "but I will take it over."

The controversy of whether the Social Democrats under Ebert thus prevented the chance of a more far-reaching revolution of the conditions in Germany in 1918, and indeed betrayed the revolution, is still heated today.

It is ignored that the majority of the German public was completely unprepared when confronted with a revolutionary situation and that moreover the wish for a continuation of the old situation predominated.

Ebert found a compromise — a republic was set up but without the more far-reaching changes demanded by the left wing. In doing this, Ebert took into account the breach with the Independent Social Democrats with whom he sat on the Council of People's Representatives. His aim was the parliamentarian democracy that the National Assembly should have put into practice.

During the next stages of his political career — he became a Reichstag deputy in 1912, succeeded August Bebel as party chairman in 1913 and became chairman of the parliamentary party in 1913 — he showed himself to be a moderate by acting as a go-between between the right and left wings of the party.

Though opposing the Reich government in principle, Ebert thought that there should be a truce during the war. Within his party however he gained an unusual reputation that also had its outward effects.

The man who played a decisive role in leading Social Democrats on to a moderate course half a century ago was Friedrich Ebert, the first President of a German Republic.

He was born one hundred years ago on 1 January 1871. There is a certain charm in the fact that his birth almost coincided with the proclamation of the German Reich that seemed destined to be ruled by a monarch for time eternal but which had to accept a Republican head of state after only 47 years of existence, in fact the very man that had been born at its birth.

It would admittedly be false to carry the comparison further and state that the Reich attained republican maturity as the man himself had become mature. This

President Heinemann on his illustrious predecessor

When speaking about Friedrich Ebert, one has to think of a man who between 1871 and 1925 travelled a path from the limitations of the parental home and youth to the highest office in the State.

The period in which he lived encompassed decisive events and important occurrences of our social and political history on whose course Ebert for his part had considerable influence as his responsibility increased.

Anyone seeking a description of the life of Ebert depicting his life in full degree and with a scientifically thorough balance of all the influences from the environment and on the environment will find that there is a gap here, right up to the present day.

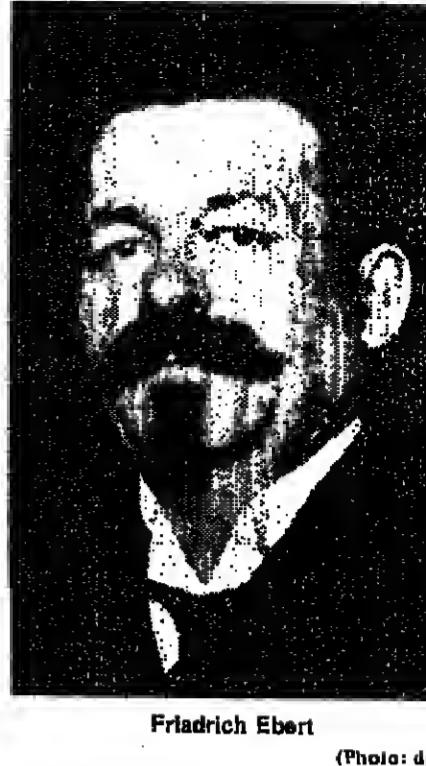
In recent years the accusation that Ebert and his close political colleagues intended to replace an old class domination by a new class domination of a different type, when they sought to impose democratic self-determination for the whole people regarding its future course, has been resurrected. These critics fail to see that Ebert acted in 1918 as his life was fashioned, namely for the participation and responsibility of all.

Ebert also adhered to his belief in the democratic system in 1918 when it seemed possible to launch the new era with Soviet dominion and a violent and bloody upheaval in all branches of society.

In recent years the accusation that Ebert and his close political colleagues intended to replace an old class domination by a new class domination of a different type, when they sought to impose democratic self-determination for the whole people regarding its future course, has been resurrected. These critics fail to see that Ebert acted in 1918 as his life was fashioned, namely for the participation and responsibility of all.

Neither Ebert nor his closest political colleagues intended to replace an old class domination by a new class domination of a different type. What they sought was democratic self-determination for the whole people regarding its future course. They adhered to this when power came to them as representatives of the people. Moreover there is the question of whether the victorious Western powers would have accepted Bolshevikisation in Germany. A conquered nation cannot always be as free in its domestic policy as it might like.

Now that the democratic order as such has become essentially an undisputed form and basis of our life today in the Federal Republic, we should all remember what Ebert contributed when he opposed calls for a Soviet system and put in its place a national assembly elected by all citizens.



Friedrich Ebert

(Photo: dpa)

when the constitution came into force and in 1922 the Reichstag prolonged his term to 1925.

Criticised by both the left and the right, Ebert remained a moderate and a moderator, always intent on protecting the new democracy from extremist attacks.

Personal attacks were also made. For the right wing and the extreme left wing he remained a "traitor". These criticisms are the first sign of the forces that were to destroy the first German Republic eight years after Ebert's death.

Leo Silber

(Bundeslehrzeitung, 3 February 1971)

Many of his extreme contemporaries reviled him enough for at the time and the so-called national bourgeoisie, for whom Ebert had held the way open into the new State through his resistance to a Soviet system, never thanked him but prepared the way for Hitler by raging against the "saddler's apprentice" Ebert.

In 1950 on the 25th anniversary of the death of Friedrich Ebert Theodor Heuss stated that the first President of the German Reich deserved the gratitude of the nation. That is also true today, today perhaps more than ever.

Historical comparisons between then and now are only possible to a certain extent. But one factor has recurred. Once again the bill after defeat in the Second World War is as harsh as it was after defeat in the First World War. Once again the new bill must be paid by those people who bore no guilt for the fresh disaster.

A new stab-in-the-back legend must not spread. Today it would have even less of a semblance of justification than it did after the First World War.

The Federal Republic of Germany is internally more consolidated than the Weimar Republic was. Let us nevertheless remain alert! There have always been dogmatic extremists and people who live in the past. They exist now as well. It has not yet been shown whether our democracy will withstand all attacks.

Ebert and the Weimar Republic collapsed under the burden and the consequences of a lost war. They also collapsed under the assault of the Communists and the irrationality of those people who wanted to win the lost First World War after the event instead of finally recognising the lesson shown by the First World War that Germany can only live in the centre of Europe in peace. We have had this lesson once again. To bear it in mind would be the best way to show gratitude to Friedrich Ebert.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG,

5 February 1971

■ DRAMA**Violence play criticised in Munich****DIE WELT**

The two women members of the council, both from the SPD, who accused the Munich *Theater der Jugend* of being a corrupting influence on the young, must have been deaf and blind.

They proved themselves to be as much old fogeys as the local CSU after the last premiere. They called the *Yuri Olescha* play *Die Drei Dicken* an experiment with a left-wing twist. This could have had a detrimental effect on the personnel of this company and financial consequences if it contributed in an uncertain fashion to the early history of this premiere.

It was to have been postponed for tactical reasons. It was intended to let the storm of criticism blown up by partisans die down so that the duel could settle around the *Theater der Jugend* before the adventurous step of putting on the first performance of Helmut Weibert's *Oder auf etwas schließen, bis es kaputt ist* (Or shoot at something until it's done for) was taken.

The outcome was quite different, however, when theatre manager Everding and cultural adviser Hohenemser watched a rehearsal. They looked and listened carefully and shelved any prejudices they may have had.

Their verdict was that the director, Hartmut Baum, and his cast of six trainee actors from the Folckenberg School could carry on — why ever should they be stopped?

The accusation made by the Munich city authorities that the action of this play, violent acts carried out by a gang of youths, would tend to lead young members of the audience to copy their actions, was made without any regard to the manner in which the action was portrayed.

This is a modern play and not so simple as the old-fashioned realistic fairytales or operetta plays for youngsters, which simply put over their content without comment or criticism.

To old-fashioned and uncritical minds this very change may appear experimental and therefore dangerous.

In short the jobs in the play and the actors who play them are distanced from each other very clearly and the actors



A scene from Helmut Weibert's 'Oder auf etwas schließen, bis es kaputt ist?' at Munich
(Photo: Hildegard Strehmel)

stand outside their roles which give a display of bullying.

They display typical poses. They era caricatures with exaggerated movements. Their mannerisms and mannerisms of speech are simplistic.

They mock thoughtless and dangerous ways of killing time. Every fourteen year-old member of the audience would realise that the whole thing was a send-up.

In addition to this there is no action in the usual sense of the word, no haro figure. There is no one in the play that the audience could get to grips with and imitate.

Walbert described and Baum staged the grim monotony of violent time-killing. The play is aimed at the young in that it

Bremen offers Fassbinder a stage

A reporter in the *Deutsche Zeitung* of 2 April 1929 painted a black picture when he scoffed at the 'old guard' of the theatre that he had seen and gave a warning about the 'new'.

He wrote: "The new military will rob you of your pleasurable unadorned entertainment and there will be no laughing and joking with them. This army will play politics, no matter what" and no matter what banner they are carrying.

The reader had the choice between Iha harunner and sickle or the swastika. He must be added that the unadorned entertainment of the *Pioneers in Ingolstadt* was not literary and not particularly pleasurable.

Bertolt Brecht, who had put on the Marieluise Fleisser play at the Schiff-

beurdammer Theatre in Berlin, would have been just as aware as Rainer Werner Fassbinder what kind of material he had staged himself.

Sexual fascism is only a version of political fascism. Fassbinder took the play, adapted it, filmed it and now has staged it himself.

Three women survive the journey through Ingolstadt of some pioneers, each in different ways, and each of them in a hopeless situation.

Alma (Irm Hermann) gives up prostitution in the end. Berlin (Elisabeth Ertl) stays quite independently of dad's take place on two consecutive days are seen to happen on the stage simultaneously and in the same room.

And the dinners to which Frau

Bub's wife Teresa invite the fa-

stunts quite independently of dad's

take place on two consecutive days

are seen to happen on the stage simultaneously and in the same room.

In this way Alun Ayckbourn manages to bring out the contrast between sterile, 'classy world of the most

director and the prudish world of

the employee.

In this scene at least Ayckbourn has himself to be an author who can trust to bring a breath of modern settings to the boulevard theatre.

Ottokar Runze's production did not entirely live up to the play's promise.

Runze got the boulevard angle off to a flying start, but ignored the nuances and reflections contained in the play he landed far too quickly in a crazy farce, which is part of the play, certainly not the whole point of it.

The audience sits on benches that are specially constructed for the performance. The stage is an angular arena. This arena is all things at all times, a bar, a prostitute's beat, a lover's meadow and a square for squarebashing. Expenditure on costumes is minimal.

The production is without ornamentation, defies interpretation and is at times materialistic theatre, almost. It is theatre that captures the attention. It is theatre that is independent of the theatre and this materialism unmasks the heroines of Ingolstadt of its own accord.

Peter Schiff filled his bureaucratic

with unerring comedy and Child

Diersch managed to bring out the

and touching aspects of a frustrated

Social criticism is the main theme of

Schlöndorff's latest film 'The Sudden

Wealth of the Poor People of Kombach'

(Photo: Heide Maria Weiss)



A scene from Fassbinder's 'Pioneers in Ingolstadt' at Bremen
(Photo: Thomas Heitkamp)

CHRIST UND WELT, 8 February 1971

Jürgen Schmidt

CHRIST UND WELT, 8 February 1971

**Ayckbourn's success
West End play raises laughs in Berlin**

Successful young British writer Ayckbourn would be happy. Parisian boulevard actress Aché Roussin could put their trust in a young generation "which takes the art of comedy for the boulevard as seriously as other dramatists who play dealing with problems".

In the declared intention of "new accents to the contemporary vanguard theatre" Ayckbourn, who is only one of the most talented members of this younger generation, wrote his conformity and resistance against the oct comedy *Die bessere Hoffnung* (a continuation of an openly terrorist or latently better half) which was entitled *Hochdramaturgian and restrictive system*.

Other half lives in Britain. This theme from *Young Törless*,

The play peaked the Lyric Murder and Manslaughter, *Kohlhaas* can also be found in his autumn. At the Komödie, West latest film about a mail robbery in Upper

Ayckbourn's play looks like repetitions in 1821, *The Sudden Wealth of the*

success. The first ever German poor People of Kombach.

Other scenes are more obvious. A woman is slapped on the face for interrupting a conversation. Another woman,

fearing for the salvation of her bestard child, is faced with coarse sexuality. The

villagers act boorishly with their new-

found wealth. And the only one of the

arrested man who refuses to repant is

brutally threatened by his fellow-

countrymen with visions of hell. "It's for

your own sake," they say.

These scenes show how obediently and

perfectly the subjects have taken over and

made their own the system that mercilessly exploits them.

The judge's cynical logic fits into this

general picture — to find a guilty man

you only have to look for new posses-

sions as "a poor man's money arouses suspicion". The most certain argument

against the peasants is their misery and it

is this that their exploiters use to transfer

their own guilt.

Schlöndorff's aggressive robber ballad

does not depend on fashionnable effects or

persistent aestheticism. The actors are

mostly lay and continually alternate

between High German and Hessian dialects.

Their speech alternates between that

used in psychological dramas and the

Brechtian-style language of alienation.

The acting is both naturalistic and didac-

tic. But the changes in style do not

disturb in any way. The visual effect

of the film is determined by the long,

calm movements of Franz Raith's camera

work, corresponding to the simple story

being told. Only a few of the dramatic

highlights are accentuated by close-ups,

quick shifts of position and action photo-

graphy.

Time and time again the gold wagon

passes through the wood past the

peasants accompanied by the clear flutes

and harp of Klaus Doldinger's music.

This is not an idyll but an unattainable

Fata Morgana. Schlöndorff has not made

a *Heimatfilm*, but has corrected the

mendacity and revisionism of the usual

Heimatfilm and unfaithful peasant litera-

ture.

Wolf Donner

(DIE ZEIT, 3 February 1971)

CINEMA**Volker Schlöndorff film chronicles peasant life**

traditional values and their unrestricted effectiveness remains purely verbal.

At one point in the film a school class recites a preposterously stupid folksong about the joys of country life, while the camera pans to a stony field where an old couple and their daughter-in-law are dragging a plough behind them.

Other scenes are more obvious. A woman is slapped on the face for interrupting a conversation. Another woman, fearing for the salvation of her bestard child, is faced with coarse sexuality. The villagers act boorishly with their new-found wealth. And the only one of the arrested man who refuses to repant is brutally threatened by his fellow-countrymen with visions of hell. "It's for your own sake," they say.

These scenes show how obediently and perfectly the subjects have taken over and made their own the system that mercilessly exploits them.

The judge's cynical logic fits into this general picture — to find a guilty man you only have to look for new possessions as "a poor man's money arouses suspicion". The most certain argument against the peasants is their misery and it is this that their exploiters use to transfer their own guilt.

Schlöndorff's aggressive robber ballad does not depend on fashionnable effects or persistent aestheticism. The actors are mostly lay and continually alternate between High German and Hessian dialects.

Their speech alternates between that used in psychological dramas and the Brechtian-style language of alienation. The acting is both naturalistic and didactic. But the changes in style do not disturb in any way. The visual effect of the film is determined by the long, calm movements of Franz Raith's camera work, corresponding to the simple story being told. Only a few of the dramatic highlights are accentuated by close-ups, quick shifts of position and action photography.

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Wolf Donner

(DIE ZEIT, 3 February 1971)

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A scene from 'Das Freudenhaus' made by Alfred Weidemann based on a novel by Henry Jaeger
(Photo: Studio-Film/Inter)

The camera searches critically the whore's world

Henry Jaeger's highly-regarded novel *Das Freudenhaus* (The Brothel), percolated from the steamy vapour of a railway embankment, has everything a

man could want.

Whores appear along with their pimps,

there are lovers and loved ones, money-

makers and con-men. The scene is a bar

with rooms and girls to let on the first

and second floors.

Beds seem to burst with love. Other beds are being used busily for trade purposes. Illusion is the destination of all the characters' love. A book like this is all ready for filming and should be a box-office success, one would think.

There is a great temptation, from a purdy visual point of view too, to fit all the popular elements of the novel — a prostitute's tears, the upright "Madame" of the brothel girls, the inner camaraderie of the underground society and all the conventional descriptions of the life of a prostitute — into a prostitute film; about the 4,578th.

Novelist Henry Jaeger himself provided the temptation as he forges sentimental reflection and thus shows the film director the vacuum into which sloppiness and manufactured emotions could overflow.

Alfred Weidemann wrote the script and directed the film without succumbing to this temptation — perhaps because he has planned and shot the film in an era where pornography is normal.

At any rate he did not go between

The run-down brothel is to be found in the suburbs. It is kept going by a number of girls who have been investigated by the police and is run by a reject dog imitator and his wife, a one-time prostitute.

■ MEDICINE

Loud music can cause stomach ulcers, according to Erlangen medical team

An unusual event recently led to an informative study being drawn up by the Erlangen Medical University Clinic under Professor Ludwig Demling. While dancing to the strains of beat music, a seventeen-year-old girl developed a stomach ulcer which suddenly burst. To discover the effects of music, especially on the production of acidity, Professor Demling and his team subjected 23 human guinea-pigs with an average age of 26 to a musical stomach test. The results may be of some benefit to treatment methods.

Since the epoch-making work of Russian physiologist Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov it has been known for certain that the mind can influence the secretion of gastric juices to a considerable extent.

Since the content of music is largely emotional, as Professor Demling pointed out in his report, it was thought possible that listening to music could induce the mental influences first described by Pavlov.

It has been known for some time that music has a definite influence on the two important physical functions of respiration and circulation.

The final impulse in the Erlangen study was provided by the sudden development of a stomach ulcer in the young girl that was thought to be due to beat music.

It has long been known that music, dependent on melody and volume, has been considered pleasant or unpleasant, especially when it assumes noise characteristics due to its volume.

In order to make definite comparisons between various types of music, the Erlangen team played to the volunteer guinea-pigs Classical works such as Mozart's Linz Symphony and *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* and Beethoven's 5th Symphony as well as beat music.

To judge the painstaking preparations made by the Erlangen team, the experimental conditions must be known. The guinea-pigs had their stomachs pumped for thirty minutes. Subsequently the normal secretion of gastric juice over a certain period was determined.

Then the music started and each person

was subjected to it for thirty minutes. To ensure that the music remained within normal limits, the Erlangen team asked the Bavarian Broadcasting Service for the volumes registered in the middle of a concert hall for various types of music.

While the music was being played the doctors continually took samples of the volunteers' gastric juices and analysed its nature and composition.

Sixty tests were carried out. During 21 of them beat music was played. Mozart was played during twenty and Beethoven's 5th Symphony in 19 of them.

What were the reactions of the guinea-pigs? Ignoring the group that was completely indifferent to all types of music, a quick analysis showed that the differences were not as great as might have been thought.

One relatively small group that reacted to beat music with pronounced indignation secreted less gastric juice than the

beat fans. But Professor Demling stated that there was no significant difference.

That also applies to beat fans who secreted only a little less gastric juice than fans of Classical music.

Classical fans who gained aesthetic pleasure from the works of Mozart and Beethoven secreted less gastric juice than people who reacted indifferently to Classical music. But once again there was no great difference between these two groups.

The young girl whose stomach ulcer had burst also took part in the experiment at the Erlangen hospital. She was a special case. Professor Demling stresses that she was a real beat fan. While beat music was being played her secretion of gastric juices was reduced by about two thirds of their normal amount.

The production of gastric juices also went down when *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* was played, a work that she also knew. But the reduction here was not as pronounced as when she listened to beat music.

What useful conclusions can be drawn from these rather confusing-looking findings? What was the value of the Erlangen experiment?

Professor Demling quoted a definition from the well-known labour physiologist Professor Günther Lehmann — noise is sounds that are felt to be unpleasant and irritating.

Professor Demling therefore concludes that any type of music can disturb or irritate if the physical or mental attitude of the listener is negative.

What this means is immediately made plain on discovering that noise causes a reduction in the secretion of gastric juice and even lowers stomach motility.

The volume of beat music in discotheques usually reaches stage three — over ninety decibels. This was the volume used in Erlangen.

Noise of this intensity causes vascular constriction and other changes in the state of the arteries, especially in people with high blood pressure, causing a reduction in the circulation of blood

The Erlangen clinic believes that can act as the basis for the prevention of stomach ulcers. Professor Demling summarised the situation.

Beat music played at over 90 decibels may cause a lesion of stomach's mucous membrane, along the side-effects this involves, in people who are particularly susceptible.

The results cause all the more concern as recent studies have shown that it is precisely in this six to ten year age range that the foundations are laid for adult obesity caused by over-nourishment.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 January 1971)



Cardiac diagnosis

New possibilities for doctors hospitals are opened up by the analysis of electrocardiograms by computer. The doctor is relieved of the summing routine work. Furthermore, findings provided by the computer greatly assist in diagnosis. Stenmen developed such a system which has been successfully tested. It shows operation. The ECG is taken by patient in the usual way but is transmitted directly to a memory tape. The reel of tape — holding up to 200 ECGs — passes to the computer, with the aid of its standard programmes, analysing the stored which has been converted into approximately 12,300 numerical values. At the record with the findings is given via a high-speed printer.

(Photo: F. Lutz)

through the mucous membrane of the stomach.

The idea was only taken up again toward the end of the nineteenth century when it was limited exclusively to the medical sphere.

Famous doctors in Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland and North America were dealing with the physiological problems of physical training. In their investigations they tested the new phenomenon of sport and how it could be made to serve therapeutic purposes.

Scientific measurements were first conducted on sportsmen and cinematographic recording taken at the Paris Olympics of 1900.

A number of laboratories of this type were now to be built. This venture was to be undertaken by the Association for the Scientific Investigation of Sport and Physical Training that was composed of leading men from the economy, medicine, technology, trade, industry and the armed forces.

The most prominent doctors in this field in Germany were M.J. Oerlich — "terrain cures" were his specialty — orthopaedist Daniel Schreber, the inventor of sit-ups, hygienics expert Ferdinand Hueppe, school doctor F.A. Schmidt, anatomist Wilhelm Roux, the internists-cum-physiologists du Bois-Ruytten and L. Zuntz, the first person to publish exact scientific work in the field of sport medicine and the prime mover behind military marches with full packs, and finally dermatologist O. Lassar whom Berlin has to thank for its public baths.

There was also the internist and X-ray specialist Fernandus Augustus Smith, who had a mobile surgery for physical therapy in Berlin.

Smith started testing sportsmen as early as 1898 though he did not at first use X-rays that had only just been discovered.

He wished to take X-ray photographs of the heart, measuring its size and finding out the point at which sport became damaging to health. As his yardstick he used the enlargement of the heart which was considered harmful in his days.

In 1906 he was the doctor who accompanied the German team to Athens for the mid-term Olympics. While there he examined a large number of sportsmen and returned to Berlin with extremely valuable findings.

The relative effects of beat and classical music on health involves considering whether it is not the volume alone but so to a lesser extent the melody of music that must be held responsible for various stomach disorders.

When observing the reactions of circulation to environmental influences of this type, this hypothesis can be set have a high degree of probability.

(Alfred Pöhl)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 January 1971)



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Our children eat too much

Medical examinations organised by the Dortmund Research Institute for Child Nutrition on one thousand elementary schoolchildren in the Dortmund area have shown that a quarter of all children aged between six and ten are overweight.

The results cause all the more concern as recent studies have shown that it is precisely in this six to ten year age range that the foundations are laid for adult obesity caused by over-nourishment.

(Alfred Pöhl)

(DIE WELT, 5 February 1971)

SPOTLIGHT

First sports academy set up more than fifty years ago in Berlin

menn managed the German teams at the 1908 Olympics in London and the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.

Smith gave a lot of help to sport medicine in this country while it was still in its infancy. But his main job seems to have been that of an agent for the British secret service. This is what Brustmann believes at any rate.

Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War Dr Smith quietly disappeared to a neutral country and nothing has been heard of him since.

Gradually the wish grew to coordinate the work before it had really begun but that does not mean that the whole project was abandoned. In 1917 a meeting of the Reich Committee — most of its members had hastened back from the battlefield to Berlin — accepted Carl Diem's proposal to set up a scientific research station, more than a laboratory, in the Deutsches Stadion to investigate the effects of physical training on health.

These questions made it appear desirable to subject the whole phenomenon of sport to scientific research and investigation.

Voces were raised calling for a central office that could deal methodically with these questions on the broadest scientific basis and with the means appropriate to a large institute, as was stated in memorandum dating from 1912 and dealing with the foundation of an institute for sport medicine on the municipal playing fields of the town of Charlottenburg.

One of the first practical steps had been made with the International Health Exhibition in Dresden in 1911. The initiator and organiser of this great undertaking, a business adviser to *odot* named Lingner, insisted that sport should be given sufficient and due place in the exhibition.

At the same time it was proposed that books dealing with physical training should be collected together and included in a large comprehensive sports library that was to be founded.

It can be seen that not even the war could stop those people responsible for sport in Germany from continuing to devote all their energy to proposals to establish an academy for physical training.

A number of laboratories of this type were now to be built. This venture was to be undertaken by the Association for the Scientific Investigation of Sport and Physical Training that was composed of leading men from the economy, medicine, technology, trade, industry and the armed forces.

The decisive step was then taken immediately the war was ended at a meeting of the Competition Committee of the German Reich Committee for Physical Training, as the Reich Committee was called after 1917.

The prime movers were the representatives of the German Swimming Association, Hax, the German Academic League for Physical Training, Metzitz and Wiedemann, the German Ski Association, Schneider, and the German Ice Skating Association, Schönig.

They asked the Reich Committee to take up the idea of founding an academy for physical training, to campaign for it and intercede for it in educational administrations, at universities and in teaching circles.

By 3 October 1919 the final move was made. An executive session of the Reich Committee in the Ministry for Home Affairs finally decided that there should be a German Academy for Physical Training.

The Academy was to a) train instructors for physical training, b) do scientific research on all laws concerning the theory, practice and history of physical training.

Professor Werner Körbs has just been elected head of the Cologne sporting academy by the academy's board of directors.

Professor Körbs succeeds Professor Theodor Hollmann, Dr Eberhard Uhlig, the professor of psychology, who previously turned down the appointment.

In the final vote between Professor Körbs and Professor Liseloff Diem, the former received 50 votes and Professor Diem only 27.

(DIE WELT, 5 February 1971)



Professor Wildor Holmann

(Photo: Pfleiß)

The Reich, the Prussian government and the independent associations for physical training were all to have equal participation in the institute's structure, control and organisation.

Considering that both institutions had the same aim, that would have been the most sensible solution. But even the tempting idea of uniting all bodies into a united educational institute could not move the Prussian government to approve the proposal.

On the contrary, it was quite disconcerting and emphasised the fact that the new academy, "as a private educational institution within Prussia, ... needs the permission of the Prussian state and is subject to its supervision. We suggest that a corresponding written application should be handed in as soon as possible. This will be examined with goodwill."

This was not very encouraging. The controversy between the Prussian academy and the Reich Committee academy had done a lot of damage to both institutions, as much as Diem always tried to avoid controversy. But the gymnasts would not be taught.

The new academy was therefore set up without the support of the state of Prussia. But the Reich supported all its efforts.

This could be seen in the fact that President Friedrich Ebert attended the opening at the Friedrich Wilhelm University where the academy was founded. He also expressed his interest in later years and was always ready to back the new research department.

Another great advantage was the fact that the first rector was August Bier, the famous Berlin surgeon with whom Diem had already had strange dealings.

Diem had sent a petition to the Kaiser requesting the introduction of Olympic trials at schools and in the armed forces. The talent spotting scheme also planned to find runners for the 400 and 1,500 metres. This was to serve as an excuse for the editors in the Prussian Education Ministry, which was not very well-disposed to the cause of sport anyway, to reject the application.

Recruiting over these distances were declared harmful to health by a scientific commission set up by the Ministry. The report bore the signatures of three leading doctors — Bier, Rubner and Kraus.

The fact that Dr Kraus had signed the report was particularly annoying as he had been the chairman of the Sport Doctors Congress in Oberhof.

A counter-memorandum was drawn up but the war put an end to all controversy.

The matter was brought up again during the war when the pre-military training for schoolchildren was discussed.

Continued on page 10

■ THE ECONOMY

CDU plans for automated economics are clearly preposterous

DIE ZEIT

The Christian Democrats have discovered a taste for an "active industrial and economic policy". They are going to work from accurate figures and do what the guardians of the Holy Grail of private enterprise considered *undoable* just a few years ago.

The party to which Ludwig Erhard belongs and which even today considers the mathematics of modern economic affairs policies anathema calls for an industrial and economic policy "that serves the cause of new stabilising elements and acts according to strict regulations in all it does" in the new version of its party political programme.

This new attitude is not only remarkable in that it has been expressed by a party whose attitude towards economic affairs policies in the past was always guided by one firm rule, namely that there should be no firm rules!

Even more interesting than this is that a party which considers itself to be conservative should set itself as aim which no one has so far been able to accomplish.

For the firm rules to which the industrial and economic policy are to be subjected are essentially Utopian.

Certainly the demand made in the CDU programme is based on a realisation to which scarcely anyone in this country will want to close their mind, namely that industrial and economic policies today are still a game of chance.

The only difference between these policies now and in the past is that now politicians are risking playing the game.

But still no one is able to say what the result of this game will be. The politician specialising in economic affairs today is still like the old sea-dog who licks his finger and holds it up to see which way the wind is blowing. The only difference is that the old salt generally gets an accurate reading!

This is not meant to be a criticism of Karl Schiller who has livened up discussions on the possibilities and limitations of industrial and economic policies and has probably learnt a lot himself on this

score since he has been at the Economic Affairs Ministry.

There are difficulties facing the Economic Affairs Minister as well as the Opposition in the Bundestag.

There are no exact data to say what should be done for industry and the economy at a certain stage of the economic cycle. Nor is there any accurate way of telling when this stage of the economic cycle has "arrived".

If the Bundesbank applies a credit squeeze its plans may come a cropper because money floods in from investors abroad taking advantage of the high interest rates.

If the government and the Bundesbank take steps to cool down an economic boom they risk cramping industrial investment plans and hauling the economy straight from the boom into recession.

These are current examples that can be greatly augmented by digging into the treasure chest of experiences gained in the past few years.

No one has yet forgotten the arguments of 1969 about whether the Mark should be revalued. This was not attacked by the lobbyists of Federal Republic economic circles because it would not have helped cool down the boom, but because "there can be no question of the economy being overtaken", as the banker Hermann Josef Abs said in March 1969!

In the light of our experiences with

freely calculated economic policies the call for firm rules seems quite understandable. Among other things that those in favour approve of in the system is that the Bundestag has to draw on economic indicators that have been decided upon in advance when making decisions on matters such as the levels of taxation and government expenditure.

These indicators are made up of considerations such as the level of employment, delivery dates in industry, levels of orders in hand, prices and the balance of payments.

Economic stabilisation legislation, which neither the government nor the Opposition considers the last word in wisdom, would have to be extended to take account of a number of relative facts and figures.

This legislation would also have to make provision for those times when the government refused to take a decision because of lack of economic insight or because it might have an adverse effect on a forthcoming election.

In the main this vision of the future is more amusing than serious. Political decisions would be delegated to "regulating mechanisms coming into play automatically" and this would mean that the representatives of the people elected by the people would lose all their responsibilities and be relegated to the position of robots.

(DIE ZEIT, 5 February 1971)

Bundestag economic debate dodges the vital issue

If the recent debate in the Bundestag about the annual economic report for 1971 had been more to the point and less an occasion for making rhetorical addresses to the assembled millions about economic affairs policies the writer of this article would be a happier man.

But there was nothing matter-of-fact about the discussions. It was far more a matter of the Bonn coalition and the Opposition passing the buck to each other for the less agreeable economic developments, such as rising prices, coupled with claims for laurels for the more pleasing factors.

There are grave doubts about how useful such discussions are. Professor Giersch, the head of the Kiel Institute for International Economics, for example, said in his speech on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary celebrations of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry that in his opinion: "... questions concerning industry and the economy and practical economic affairs policies discussed in public make excessive demands and the returns do not justify this."

He added: "The more we analyse the history of the industrial sector of the economy, the more aware we become that specific policies only aggravate pressures rather than alleviating them."

His scepticism was well founded if the recent debate in the Bundestag can be taken as an example. Blame, arguments for and against, counter-arguments etcetera are all well known.

These were the problems surrounding the birth of an academy that was without equal in history, represented something completely novel and developed under Carl Diem's direction into an institution that was famous far beyond the borders of Germany, as Professor Wilder Hollmann, the present rector of the Sporting Academy in Cologne, recently stated, with justification.

After this frank statement Dr Bier took more and more interest in sport and in scientific research into sport. As an outsider he called for an academy of physical training and did a lot towards its foundation.

In his rector's address on 15 May 1920, over fifty years ago, he stated that the aims of the academy were of particular interest to medicine, education, philosophy, history, administration, economics, technology and art.

He said, "It is an omission in our

government camp that a stable level

of prices with wage increases being increasing demand was a beautiful situation.

Erhard's appeal for moderation and a scathing rebuke of the then opposition are still clearly remembered. Now, und Schiller, the act is being repeated but roles have been reversed.

The measured economic growth & Prof. Schiller talked about at first

become the more modest centre line,

means of which real growth will be

achieved. In the meantime politicians have agreed that this is a process that should not be halted, but must be encouraged.

Many farmers will have to face the fact that they must give up their profession.

The only point on which there can be any argument is how fast the process should be carried out. The faster it happens the

prices low is, for the most part, the fault

of our partners in the EEC.

This is something that must be borne in mind if, as seems likely, certain EEC

guaranteed prices are raised in the near future.

Considering that these excesses of wheat, butter and sugar and the like and the cost of storing them and disposing of them, which is State subsidised, are

Demands for higher prices for agricultural produce would therefore peter out.

These factors are all intertwined in

the free enterprise economy and the

government feels itself responsible for

this social free market economy. Social

is not an alienating word, but involves

demands and responsibilities. It does not

mean that every social welfare claim must be met, however.

Chancellor Brandt said that any form

must have full financial back-up

and must not place too great a burden

on the economy. This does not mean that

going to lower his sights with regard to

the programme of social welfare reform

but it does show the limitations that we

have to impose.

But even Willy Brandt did not give

a clear answer to Gerhard Stoltenberg

(CDU) when asked for a "concise

clear concept of economic affairs poli-

cies."

But what government is going to commit itself so far when its own brief

outlines with regard to appraising the

economic situation and future develop-

ments are not clearly drawn and Karl

Schiller and Alex Möller seem to be

standing alone in the positions they take

up?

Fritz Litt

(Kölner Nachrichten, 3 February 1971)

Is anyone going to deny that 'robots' would destroy their "make" soon as he made them do some unpopular with an important election horizon (and when isn't that important election on the horizon?)

In fact what might have been taken advice from an expert locked up in ivory tower was actually put forward a serious suggestion by delegates at recent CDU party political conference

What value these economic indicators of big cities to block the traffic in a CDU only realise in vague terms. That is, the statistics for unemployed workers and vacant jobs are a sensible method of counteracting this tendency.

Tractors have been sent into the centre of the agricultural sector and occasionally a disturbance breaks out, sometimes because officials have fanned the flames of the farmers' anger and conference realised. They have been

cussing it in the CDU for years!

What must be done to spread contentment among the members of the farming community and what rational steps can be taken in the agricultural sector?

Members of the government have been severely criticised by the farmers who believe they are being left in the lurch. They feel they are the scapegoats of the industrial society and are the national lamb being led to the slaughter, sacrificed on the altar of European unity.

What must be done to spread contentment among the members of the farming community and what rational steps can be taken in the agricultural sector?

Generally speaking farmers would be content if the economic and social significance of their profession increased and their share of the gross national product grew. Then we would buy their products "fresh from the country" at the highest prices.

But things are vastly different in reality. As wages and incomes rise people are spending less on those commodities that are being produced to excess by our farmers.

At the same time processing, transport and marketing are taking a bigger and bigger slice of the price that the retailer charges. This is a situation from which agriculture can only extricate itself by producing farmworkers and farms.

This is a process that has been going on for years. More and more farmworkers are leaving the land and finding jobs elsewhere. The number of farms is declining. In the meantime politicians have agreed that this is a process that should not be halted, but must be encouraged.

Many farmers will have to face the fact that they must give up their profession. The only point on which there can be any argument is how fast the process should be carried out. The faster it happens the

lower the prices will be, for the most part, the fault of our partners in the EEC.

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But even Willy Brandt did not give a clear answer to Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) when asked for a "concise clear concept of economic affairs policies."

With the exception of the price of drinking milk at the dairy almost all prices could be raised at will. This last regulation was dropped on 1 February and the price of milk is no longer controlled.

If the prices that farmers actually get are not as much in excess of the minimum or recommended prices fixed by the EEC as they would like the reason is precisely because of overproduction. As has already been said excessive production pushes prices down.

This is something that has to be broken gently to farmers so that they do not get the impression that there is a campaign against them to stop them sharing in the nation's prosperity.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 February 1971)

FARMING

Agricultural surpluses make cutbacks essential

Interest is bubbling just below the surface in the agricultural sector and occasionally a disturbance breaks out, sometimes because officials have fanned the flames of the farmers' anger and conference realised. They have been

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■ TECHNOLOGY

The current that comes in from the cold

How is electric power to be supplied to the super-cities of the future? There is already no way through the sea of houses for high-voltage wires overhead and conventional cables occupy virtually all the available space below street level. Yet demand doubles once a decade.

One solution would be a drastic increase in the load capacity of the present cables and superconductivity could provide the answer.

In 1911 when Dutch physicist Kamerlingh Onnes discovered that at a temperature of 1.4 degrees above absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade) mercury filament suddenly loses all resistance to electric current his fellow-scientists were duly impressed and Onnes, a professor at Leiden University, was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Superconductivity, as he called his discovery, nonetheless remained a scientific curiosity for decades.

Handling liquid helium, which boils at 4.2 Kelvin, a scale used by physicists to denote temperatures immediately above absolute zero, and is indispensable for experiments in superconductivity, put them off.

Not until a number of physicists began to use more and more powerful electromagnets in their experiments, making coils out of superconductive wire that made do with next to no current yet proved sufficiently reliable despite helium cooling, did electrical engineers start to find the phenomenon more interesting.

To begin with there were plans to use superconductive elements as storage cells and switches in computers but setbacks in standardised manufacture of these cells and the progress made in the rival sphere of semiconductor electronics slipped developments in the bud.

Then high-voltage specialists remembered the principle of superconductivity. In generators, motors, transformers and networks power is lost via the friction of electric current, an often substantial amount of energy being lost to the atmosphere in the form of heat.

At the moment electrical engineers are trying to reduce the kilowatt-hour loss in all these instances by means of passing current through conductors immersed in

liquid helium and so virtually free from resistance.

Physicists have provided valuable assistance since initially the only superconductors available lost their ideal properties as soon as they came into contact with a relatively weak magnetic field.

The flow of current in the superconductor itself generates a magnetic field, though, so even at low currents the conductive properties of superconductors are cancelled out. The material then functions merely as a normal conductor and the desired effect goes by the board.

Now clearly conversion to superconductivity is going to prove best suitable for one component rather than another and the most likely candidate at first glance would seem to be the transformer.

It is simply constructed, has no moving parts and is small enough for a helium cooling plant to keep the temperature at roundabout absolute zero. Current is needed to operate the cooling plant, but less than is normally lost in a conventional transformer.

The cooling plant needed for a 125,000-kilowatt transformer, it is estimated, will use 150 kilowatts of current, as opposed to the loss otherwise sustained of 625 kilowatts.

This saving does not seem to be anything to write home about. The main advantage would seem to be the possibility of manufacturing smaller superconductive components.

The saving in size is particularly important as regards transport. At present transformers with a capacity of more than 800,000 kilowatts cannot be conveyed by rail. The Bundesbahn cannot



Construction of superconducting cables being examined at the Siemens laboratory in Erlangen
(Photo: Siemens)



Nuclear jigsaw puzzles

These are by no means as easy to solve as they look. Close examination of fuel elements and rods provide valuable information on the accuracy of design assumptions. Research scientists at Grosswilehlem nuclear research centre are here seen evaluating a photo of a spent rod from a steam-cooled breeder reactor enlarged to 160 times its original size.
(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

Ion implantation tempers steel

Completely new and exotic a result from the bombardment certain metals with ions, electrically charged atoms that have lost their electrons.

Surface bombardment with ion beams alloy surfaces, alloys of metals do not normally combine, or can in certain circumstances.

This process, named ion implantation, is proving of great interest in materials research as a means of influencing certain properties.

Enforced alloys of this kind can only produce completely new metals. As the ion beam can be trained specific surfaces with uncommon precision and the depth of penetration can be varied by means of varying the energy employed extremely subtle results can be achieved.

Professor Michael Thompson deals interesting aspects of ion implantation procedures in a recent *New Scientist*.

The most obvious use to which this procedure can be put is in the field of semiconductor manufacture. The properties required of a semiconductor induced by a calculated dosage of impurities.

According to development work carried out so far this prospect would, however, appear to be limited because semiconductors are extraordinarily sensitive to corpuscular radiation likely to damage their lattice.

Ion bombardment, that is, could affect the structure of the crystals. So density of bombardment must as a rule very carefully and sparingly done.

Normal metals, on the other hand, are impervious to even a high rate of bombardment. Several per cent of lead can be bombarded into aluminium, for instance, to form an alloy of the two, even though the two do not normally combine.

Synthetic research work is carried out in many countries to determine what new materials and surfaces can be created by means of ion implantation, which, let it be added, is by no means inexpensive business.

At present only a few sectors lie in the field of deriving benefit from the process.

By means of enrichment of the surfaces of finished items with alien ions a considerable increase in mechanical toughness can be achieved. The surface expands to produce a tension due, as recently reported in *Naturwissenschaften*, the scientific journal, can radically change the properties of glass.

Ion implantation also seems likely to prove useful in influencing other properties of materials. Surface tempering of steel by means of nitration could, for instance, be carried out with far greater precision by means of implantation.

This is of the greatest importance for items that are subject to heavy wear and tear, turbine blades, for instance.

By means of specific carbon ion implantation, on the other hand, surfaces combining a high degree of firmness and toughness can be induced.

Non-corrosive uranium can be produced by bombarding uranium items with argon ions, as experiments have proved. Normally uranium oxidises within a matter of minutes when exposed to the atmosphere but the surface remains unchanged for months after bombardment with argon ions.

Superconductive alloys, it would seem, can also be induced to order by means of ion implantation.

This alone could well make an interesting sector of materials research even more interesting and make loss-free transport of electric power by means of superconducting cables a more practical proposition.

Herold Steinert
(Handelsblatt, 5 February 1971)

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Pan Am 747s are now flying across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. From the U.S.A. to the Caribbean. And to the Middle Pacific, the South Pacific and the Orient.

Wherever you go on our 747, it won't add a penny to your fare.

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Herold Steinert

(DIE WELT, 29 January 1971)

screen movies*. And the separate sections for smokers and nonsmokers. And the extra blue-and-gold stewardesses. And the In-Flight Service Director who's in charge of everything.

In other words, just ask for the plane that has it all.

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World's most experienced airline.

■ OUR WORLD

Sauna bathing increases in popularity

Sauna baths are no longer the preserve of the Finns. There are more than one million people in the Federal Republic who regularly take a sauna bath, either at one of the 2,500 public baths or in a home-sauna.

There are already 18,000 home-saunas in the Federal Republic. The number is increasing by 3,000 or 4,000 every year. Sauna baths fill a genuine need. They are an extremely pleasurable experience. Two hours in a sauna makes you feel like a new person.

There is no mystique about it. The name "sauna" means nothing more than "hole in the ground" and the point of a sauna bath is that it tones up the body, stimulates and accelerates certain body processes.

The temperature can go as high as one hundred degrees centigrade in a sauna. This hot air is good for the body in that it is dry enough to evaporate much of the sweat on the skin. Evaporation leads to cooling, of course, so the skin temperature is never much above forty degrees centigrade (104 Fahrenheit).

On the other hand, forty centigrade is about ten degrees C higher than normal and so the metabolism of the skin is speeded up. This is not only of cosmetic value, but also helps to increase the body's resistance.

While you are sitting relaxing in a sauna the body temperature also rises by 0.5 to 1.5 degrees centigrade. This stored up heat means that when you leave the hot sauna you can stand winter coldness much more readily. A plunge into cold water is not so unpleasant since the body does not feel this coldness so much.

It is essential to go out into cold air after a sauna so that the overheated bronchial passages can cool down again and fill the blood with oxygen. Someone once worked out that one hour in a sauna was virtually the equivalent of a 3,000 metre run (something under two miles). Dehydration during a sauna bath is high and about one litre (somewhat under two pints) of fluid can be lost from the body. Most of the weight lost during the sauna bath is in the form of water and waste products. Much of it can be recouped in the next few meals, however, for those who are not overweight. For those who want to lose weight by sauna bathing it is essential to couple it with a diet.

Fallacies are widespread about sauna baths being a danger to the heart. Certainly the pulse may go up by fifty per cent during a sauna. But the heart's extra work is carried out under the most beneficial conditions. Veins and arteries become dilated and the resistance the heart meets as it pumps out blood is greatly lessened. Its work in fact becomes easier.

Restaurants criticised

Men grumble much more frequently in pubs and restaurants than women when things do not please them, according to a survey commissioned by hoteliers and restaurateurs.

The main cause of complaint is that the men are served with dishes they did not order.

The revelations made in the survey were described as "alarming".

More than 2,000 persons were asked about their latest visit to a cafe or restaurant. Forty-two per cent of the men and 34 per cent of the women were not



Better health with a home sauna

(Photo: Klaas)

Another beneficial effect is that the coronary arteries which feed the heart become greatly dilated in a sauna bath.

People with heart conditions whose work places great stress and strain on them should take sauna baths to keep fit. The only precaution that people with heart and kidney complaints should take is in the cooling-off process. It is not advisable for them to plunge into the cold bath. They should just have a little cold water thrown on them and then wash their feet in warm water.

Sauna baths put people in a good mood; but why? The exhilarating effect of heat and cold affects the circulation and the nervous system. At the same time the suprarenal glands are stimulated which brings about a simulation of stress. The body then switches on its anti-stress defence system which brings about a sense of relaxation.

That is needed to make a sauna bath? First of all a room made of wood and heated by a stove. In this country these come mainly as prefabricated units or are built into a house, whereas in Finland they are usually in the form of a blockhouse made of logs.

The walls and ceiling are made of suitable kinds of wood such as spruce from the Nordic forests or hemlock-wood from Canada. The walls and ceiling must be well insulated to prevent heat loss. Between the wood and the layer of isolating material there should be a barrier against water vapour made of aluminium foil.

Benches in the sauna should be at different levels so that you can take advantage of the variations in temperature that occur. Obviously the benches must be made of a wood that does not

satisfy with the attention they had been offered.

The statistics show that there has been little or no decline in the percentage of people who are unhappy with cafe and restaurant service.

Only in two Federal States have the statistics changed to any appreciable extent, in North Rhine-Westphalia from 47 to 37 per cent and in Bavaria an increase from 37 to 45 per cent.

Only when the ventilation system in a sauna is sufficient will the bath be able to produce its good effect without limitations.

Werner Fritzsche
(Handelsblatt, 29 January 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

C'est si Bonn

Open house in Bonn attracted 3,000 people from the Federal capital Rathaus (town hall). They filled questionnaires compiled by the authorities.

The result of this survey was recently published. One delighted "surveyee" said: "Bonn is the most beautiful town in the whole world."

Others moaned: "This place is just like... and you only get half-full glasses."

One of the main criticisms was of the public transport system in the town, equal, being assessed for furtherance according to strictly rational political motives.

Town planning also came in for criticism. The gigantic government buildings were described as disgraceful.

But Bonn also came in for some positive comments: "The students are so good-natured"; "Bonn is a classy town." However, a number of the answers showed nothing but pent-up rage. The old-established citizens of Bonn were described by one sum as "petty bourgeois, *richtlich*, is a major drawback here."

The funds that are available must thus be ploughed into the most promising disciplines. The investment is, after all, expected to pay dividends in the form of medals.

As long as the medals are forthcoming, it does not matter what the discipline is. There is no prejudice, least of all on emotional grounds.

In this country, on the other hand, and in sport in the West in general, there is a mosaic of carefully differentiated prejudices and value judgements.

These prejudices are formed by public opinion, intolerant philistinism and pride of place. Boxing, wrestling and weight-lifting, for instance, are dismissed as crude sports suitable for the sons of toil.

The inevitable corollary is that a promising young wrestler from a family with some pretension to social standing is either persuaded to give it up or forbidden to wrestle by his parents. Maybe he is put off by everyone he knows being against the idea. Either that or it never occurs to him in the first place.

Posh people wouldn't be seen dead wrestling. Students don't box or wrestle either. As they used to say in the Kaiser's day, "That's no sport for a University man."

The same is true of many other disciplines that are discriminated against in the bourgeoisie society we live in. Cycling has none too good a reputation ("dull pedalling") whereas gymnastics is the sort of sport "one goes in for."

Rowing is also a posh sport, unlike canoeing. A sample of oarsmen and canoeists would probably bear out the general assumption that students row whereas working men and "damnfool lancers" canoe.

Helpful husbands are not evenly distributed throughout the country. Bavaria seems to be the slowest state to join the trend. Only 57 per cent of Bavarian men admit to helping with the washing up.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 January 1971)

Sign of the times

Horse-drawn brewers drays will soon be a thing of the past in Munich. The colourful drays drawn by four stout horses are on the way out and Lower Saxony is the next to last brewer to send a horse, fourteen of them, out of the city.

The reason is that it is feared that the horses will be made sick by car exhaust. In addition to this the horses are no longer able to keep up with modern traffic and are getting in the way of cars.

The horses will now only be brought into the centre of Munich during the Oktoberfest and on other special occasions and for the rest of the time will do light work in the country.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 January 1971)

LEISURE

Sport has its problems of U and Non-U

As the Munich Olympics drew nearer

increasing envy of the sporting

superiority of the GDR and to some

extent of the Eastern Bloc in general is

becoming apparent in this country.

General dissatisfaction has led to fre-

quent comparison of the two systems and

one of the conclusions reached is that

discrimination against certain groups of

athletes, particularly as regards women, is

a major drawback here.

Military riding is something for the

better class of well-to-do farmer. Show-

jumping is something for a rather better

class of people. Best of all, though, is

dressage, an exclusive discipline that costs

rather more than a few thousand Marks a

month.

Dressage is a sport in which only a few

privileged people all over the world

indulge. They are a far cry from below the

world's youth.

Even finer distinctions can be drawn. In

track and field athletics the degree of

discrimination increases in proportion to

the distance covered or the weight of the

missile thrown.

The marathon, walking and the 10,000

metres are the sort of thing best left to

the eccentric end the prole. The 110

metres hurdles and the sprint events on

the other hand are felt to be rather chic

and a great many students run them.

The discus is classier than the shot and

the jumping events etc of course a cut

above the throwing ones.

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